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Economic and Social Council

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1-26 July 2002
Agenda item 14 (e)
Social and human rights questions:
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Cyprus,* Kenya* and Yemen:* draft decision

Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996, 54/143 of 17 December 1999, 55/72 of 4 December 2000 and 56/133 of 19 December 2001, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee:

(a) Takes note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the note verbale dated 3 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[1] the note verbale dated 19 October 2001 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[2] and the letter dated 12 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;[3]

(b) Recommends that the General Assembly, at its fifty-seventh session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from sixty-one to sixty-four States.

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.
[1] E/2002/8.
[2] E/2002/7.
[3] E/2002/75.

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United Nations E/2002/L.12

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Agenda item 4
Strengthening further the Economic and Social Council, building on its recent achievements, to help it fulfil the role ascribed to it in the Charter of the United Nations as contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the Economic and Social Council

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on African Countries emerging from conflicts

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, which was submitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly,[1]

Recalling also paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, in which the Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to consider the creation of an ad hoc advisory group on countries emerging from conflict with a view to assessing their humanitarian and economic needs and elaborating a long-term programme of support for implementation that begins with the integration of relief into development,

Further recalling the ministerial declaration on the role of the United Nations in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development,[2] adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2001, and section VII on meeting the special needs of Africa of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3]

Taking into account the New Partnership for Africa's Development, which was adopted by the heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at their thirty-seventh summit, held in Lusaka in July 2001, and looking forward to

[1] A/52/871-S/1998/318.
[2] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/56/3), chap. III, para. 29.
[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

02-47290 (E) 110702

the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, which is scheduled for September 2002,

Bearing in mind the mandate of the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict;[4]

2. *Decides* to consider creating, at the request of any African country emerging from conflict, a limited but flexible and representative ad hoc advisory group at the ambassadorial level, in consultation with all regional groups and the national authorities of the country concerned, drawn from the membership of the Economic and Social Council and its observer States, including representation from the country concerned, and in so doing to take into account the need to include countries that can make a positive contribution to the objectives of such a group;

3. *Further decides* that such an ad hoc advisory group is to examine the humanitarian and economic needs of the country concerned; review relevant programmes of support and prepare recommendations for a long-term programme of support, based on its development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development into a comprehensive approach to peace and stability; and provide advice on how to ensure that the assistance of the international community in supporting the country concerned is adequate, coherent, well-coordinated and effective and promotes synergy;

4. *Also decides* that in order to carry out its work such an ad hoc advisory group should consult with the authorities of the country concerned and, as both deem necessary, with representatives of relevant national, subregional, regional and international organizations and other actors, as appropriate, according to the rules of procedure and relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and should make recommendations to the Council for consideration and forwarding to other appropriate and relevant settings;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Group, as well as other relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, to assist such an ad hoc advisory group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to cooperate to that end;

6. *Urges* such an ad hoc advisory group to make maximum use of existing mechanisms and coordination structures, as well as intergovernmentally approved and other relevant documentation;

7. *Encourages* close cooperation between such an ad hoc advisory group and the Working Group of the Security Council on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa in the areas related to the fulfilment of the mandate of such an ad hoc advisory group;

8. *Invites* multilateral institutions, in particular the African Development Bank, the African Union and African subregional organizations, as well as other relevant actors, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 above, to cooperate fully with such an ad hoc advisory group, upon its request;

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[4] E/2002/12 and Corr.1.

9. *Encourages* all Member States of the United Nations, particularly donor countries, to contribute to the work of such an ad hoc advisory group;

10. *Decides* to undertake an assessment of lessons learned based on the initial experience of such ad hoc advisory groups, no later than at its substantive session of 2004.

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New York, 1-26 July 2002
Agenda item 2
The contribution of human resources development, including the areas of health and education, to the process of development

Draft ministerial declaration of the high-level segment submitted by the President of the Council on the basis of informal consultations

We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations participating in the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council, held from 1 to 3 July 2002, having considered the theme "The contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development", the report of the Secretary-General on the subject, as well as the contribution of civil society, inter alia, through the NGO Forum, have adopted the following declaration.

1. We reaffirm that poverty eradication and sustainable development are the great ethical and human imperatives of our time. We reaffirm the right of everyone to education and that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

2. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full and timely implementation of the goals, targets and commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their follow-up in the areas of both health and education, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[1]

3. We recognize that human resources development is a fundamental aspect of poverty eradication and vital to the process of sustainable development, contributing to sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection. Health and education are in turn essential to human resources development and should be fully integrated into macroeconomic policies, including poverty reduction initiatives, and should accordingly be prioritized in national budgetary allocations to health and education.

[1] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

02-48371 (E) 180702

4. We recognize the important role of health and education professionals in all countries and their need to upgrade their skills. Training and retention of health and education professionals is a major challenge in particular in developing countries.

5. We recognize that people living in poverty must be placed at the centre of the human resources development process and encourage their participation in decision-making.

6. We recognize that better health and education go hand in hand, with progress in one area reinforcing progress in the other. To take advantage of that synergy, a multisectoral approach is needed. The mutually beneficial effects of health, education and other capacity-building approaches for development outcomes should be explicitly considered in the actual design and implementation of development strategies. To that end, we are committed to strengthening efforts at the national and international levels.

7. Good governance at all levels, sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions, freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, the rule of law and gender equality are all essential for progress in health and education and mutually reinforcing.

8. We stress the need for gender mainstreaming in all human resources development policies and programmes to be able to effectively address gender inequalities. Gender equality considerations are essential to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes. Full and equal access to health care and education is fundamental for the achievement of gender equality. We reaffirm the goals, objectives and commitments contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[2] and also in the Political declaration and Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session.[3]

9. We also recognize that human resources development must begin with an investment in children. We call for timely and effective implementation of the declaration and plan of action adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh special session.[4]

10. We reaffirm the need to provide access to effective and equitable primary health-care systems in all communities. We call for the full implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, as adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session,[5] and the other internationally agreed goals and strategies on malaria and tuberculosis (TB). The response to the epidemic must be through integrating prevention, care, support and treatment in a comprehensive approach. Recognizing that such implementation will require far greater human and financial resources (7 to 10 billion dollars targeted annually by 2005), we resolve to intensify efforts to mobilize those resources through increased allocations from national budgetary resources, increases in bilateral and multilateral assistance and the provision of substantial and additional resources to, inter alia, the Global Fund

[2] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[3] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.
[4] See General Assembly resolution S-27/2, annex, chaps. I and III.
[5] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Consideration should be given to launching new partnerships and initiatives in such areas as prevention through education for HIV/AIDS and partnerships for affordable essential drugs. Increased attention must be given to maternal and child health and reproductive health.

11. We strongly encourage strategic research for and the development of necessary drugs and vaccines, particularly against diseases prevalent in developing countries. Increased investments are required in global health research and research capacity in developing countries. We encourage the pharmaceutical industry to make essential drugs, including anti-retrovirals, more widely available and affordable by all who need them in developing countries. Efforts should continue to ensure improved access to medicines and affordable health systems in line with the declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights and public health adopted at the fourth WTO ministerial conference held at Doha.

12. We welcome the work of United Nations agencies in addressing drug-resistant malaria. We encourage the stakeholders of the Roll Back Malaria and Stop TB campaigns to continue and intensify their efforts and call for full international support for their work. We stress the importance of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, ongoing governmental programmes and other public-private partnerships that are effective in contributing to equitable health outcomes.

13. We reaffirm the commitments at the World Education Forum in Dakar that no country seriously committed to Education for All will be thwarted in its achievement of that goal by lack of resources. We will continue to mobilize political and public commitment and resources for Education for All. We recommend an integrated approach reaching beyond basic education, encompassing from primary to higher and technical and vocational education, early childhood development, girls' education, adult education and lifelong learning, to maximize the impact of education on development and poverty reduction. Alternative or non-formal education can contribute in ways that complement formal education.

14. We acknowledge that although the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the development of their human resources, the role of the international community and the multilateral institutions is essential in providing assistance to build human resources in developing countries. North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play a significant role in meeting the challenges faced by developing countries. We strongly encourage partnership efforts aimed at advancing health and education goals.

15. We also underline the importance of increasing the access of all people to modern means of communication and information and stress the need to improve access, thereby increasing the benefits of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to people in all countries, in particular developing countries. We underline the potential role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in improving health and education services. We invite the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and the World Summit on Information Society in 2003 and 2005 to pay particular attention to bringing the benefits of ICTs to people in all countries through human resource development.

16. We call for concerted efforts to significantly increase investments in health and education with the aim of providing access to health care and education to the persons living in poverty and vulnerable groups. We recognize that current levels of

investment in health and education are inadequate. We urge an increase in resources from all sources to provide adequate and sustained resources for effective programmes.

17. We recognize that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required to provide adequate and sustained resources for effective programmes that will improve the quality of and strengthen the necessary delivery systems for health and education. We urge developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries and 0.15-0.20 per cent of GNP of developed countries to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, and encourage developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. Recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, should strive to make ODA more effective.

18. We recognize that trade is one of the most important sources to foster development and finance human resource development. A universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide. We also agree that external debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that can be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development, including in the areas of health and education. We stress the importance of facilitating access to and transfer of knowledge and technology on concessional, preferential and favourable terms to the developing countries, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights and the special needs of developing countries, with the objective of enhancing their technological capacities, capabilities, productivity and competitiveness in the world market.

19. We express strong support for Africa's new initiative, entitled the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to achieve, inter alia, human resource development objectives.

20. We recall the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, including the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development.[6]

21. We call for further efforts to implement the commitments made for implementing the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[7] particularly those related to building human and institutional capacities.

22. We call on the United Nations system to strengthen its catalytic and supportive role in promoting human resources development in the areas of health and education. To that end, the United Nations system should continue and strengthen its efforts to:

(a) Support national, regional and global-level efforts to integrate human resources development programmes into poverty reduction strategies on the basis of

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] See A/CONF.191/11.

national ownership and priorities;

(b) Help countries build institutions and local technical capacity;

(c) Promote human resources development programmes that facilitate the access to information and communication technologies in all countries, in particular developing countries, to build digital opportunities;

(d) Build partnerships with stakeholders based on common goals and strategies and mutual responsibility and commitment and use sector-wide approaches;

(e) Strengthen mechanisms for disseminating knowledge and good practices for effective development cooperation in human resources development.

23. We stress the pivotal role of the Economic and Social Council in maintaining the focus on implementation and financing for human resource development as part of its responsibilities in the integrated and coordinated follow up of major United Nations conferences and summits. We call upon the Economic and Social Council to mobilize and promote a coordinated action by the United Nations system for implementing the present declaration.

24. We submit the present declaration to the General Assembly as a contribution to the follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit.

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New York, 2002
Agenda item 7 (e)
Coordination, programme and other questions: mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh,* Belgium,* Brazil, Canada,* Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Finland, France, Gambia,* Germany, Greece,* Grenada,* Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland,* Ireland,* Italy, Jamaica,* Japan, Kenya,* Liberia,* Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway,* Portugal,* Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand,* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision to establish the regular sub-item "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system" in order to, inter alia, monitor and evaluate achievements made and obstacles encountered by the United Nations system, and to consider further measures to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system,

Also recalling its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system, and its subsequent decision to devote a coordination segment before 2005 to a review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of those agreed conclusions,

Affirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,

* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

02-48618 (E) 190702

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action[1] and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[2]

Underlining the catalytic role played by the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting gender mainstreaming,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to and progress in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,[3] especially concerning the measures taken by the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies to mainstream a gender perspective into their work;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and all other actors of the United Nations system to continue to mainstream a gender perspective into all activities at all levels;

3. *Decides* to intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of all activities in its work and that of its subsidiary bodies, and therefore to give appropriate attention to gender perspectives and the particular obstacles that women face in all its segments and agenda items, both during discussions and in the drafting of outcomes;

4. *Expresses appreciation* to its subsidiary bodies for the progress made in giving attention to situations that are specific to women and to the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into their work, for example by:

(a) Identifying gender equality as an essential element for the realization of social, people-centred and sustainable development, and approaching gender as an issue that cuts across all areas of policy rather than only addressing women as a social group to be targeted;

(b) Stressing the need to include women in planning, decision-making and implementation processes at all levels;

(c) Emphasizing the link between human rights and gender equality by using specific agenda items to focus attention on gender equality issues and ensuring the general consideration of gender perspectives throughout their respective agendas;

(d) Recognizing that men and women are often affected differently by political, economic, social and environmental factors, and the consequent need to develop gender-sensitive policies that address the different experiences of men and women in response;

(e) Continuing to use and call for data disaggregated on the basis of sex and using indicators that provide separate analysis by sex;

5. *Calls upon* its subsidiary bodies to intensify their efforts to mainstream gender perspectives in their work;

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[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2 and 3.

[3] E/2002/66.

6. *Calls upon* its subsidiary bodies to continue their efforts to address gender perspectives in relation to the thematic issues of their multi-year programmes of work or in relation to annual themes;

7. *Calls upon* the bureaux of its subsidiary bodies to consider how best to facilitate specific gender discussions in their work;

8. *Encourages* its subsidiary bodies to increase their collaboration with the Commission on the Status of Women, and encourages the Commission to continue its efforts to highlight gender perspectives in the work of the Council and its other subsidiary bodies;

9. *Invites* its Bureau to consider, during meetings with the bureaux of its subsidiary bodies, progress made and obstacles encountered in gender mainstreaming, and encourages the President of the Council to consider, during meetings with the Chairs of its subsidiary bodies, enhanced coordination in the area of gender mainstreaming across the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

10. *Encourages* the collection, provision and use by the United Nations system and its subsidiary bodies of data disaggregated by sex and other gender-specific information, as one of the means by which obstacles to the integration of a gender perspective can be monitored and addressed;

11. *Encourages* the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women to expand their efforts to raise awareness across the United Nations system of gender issues;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, especially its efforts to ensure that gender perspectives are addressed systematically by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and in that regard encourages the Board in its efforts to mainstream gender perspectives throughout the United Nations system;

13. *Also notes with appreciation* the work of the regional commissions to promote gender mainstreaming and improve the situation of women by, inter alia, convening meetings of experts, issuing publications, developing indicators and deriving programmes specifically focused on women's issues, and encourages the regional commissions to intensify those efforts;

14. *Underlines* the importance of reports to intergovernmental bodies presenting issues and approaches in a gender-sensitive manner so as to give concrete and practical recommendations and serve as an analytical basis for those bodies to undertake gender-responsive policy formulation, in accordance with its agreed conclusions 1997/2;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its substantive session of 2003 a report on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, including progress in the area of gender mainstreaming.

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New York, 1-26 July 2002
Agenda item 9
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Antigua and Barbuda,* Bolivia,* Chile, China, Fiji, Côte d'Ivoire,* Cuba, Grenada,* Papua New Guinea,* Saint Lucia,* South Africa, Sudan and Suriname: draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[3]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/28 of 26 July 2001,

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* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

[1] A/57/73.

[2] E/2002/61.

[3] See E/2002/SR.34.

02-48697 (E) 190702

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, now transformed into the African Union, the South Pacific Forum, now known as the Pacific Islands Forum, and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the current participation in the capacity of observers of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the special session of the Assembly on children, held in New York from 8 to 10 May 2002,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating thereto,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/67 of 10 December 2001, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[2] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, on specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council;

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[4] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Council;

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[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2003;

19. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

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Social and human rights questions:
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

CANADA*, DENMARK*, FIJI, FINLAND, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, ICELAND*, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND*, NORWAY*, SPAIN AND SWEDEN: DRAFT RESOLUTION

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000, in which the Council established the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as well as Council decision 2001/316 of 23 July 2001 concerning the election/appointment of the 16 members of the Forum and other organizational matters,

"*Further recalling* its resolution 56/140 on the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in which it welcomed Council resolution 2000/22,

"*Saluting* the successful holding of the historic first annual session of the Forum at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 24 May 2002,

* In accordance with rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

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"*Having considered* the report of the Forum on its first session,[1]

"*Wishing* to strengthen, within the mandate of the Council, the interactive dialogue and partnership between the Forum and Governments, United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations, indigenous people and indigenous peoples, as well as civil society at large,

"*Welcoming* the creation of an inter-agency support group for the Forum,

"*Underlining* the importance of securing adequate financial and secretariat support for the activities of the Forum, while reaffirming that the financing of the Forum shall be provided from within existing resources through the regular budget of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes and through such voluntary contributions as may be donated,

"*Recalling* the decision of the Council in paragraph 8 of its resolution 2000/22 to conduct a review, without prejudging any outcome, of all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with a view to rationalizing activities, avoiding duplication and overlap and promoting effectiveness, and to hold the review as soon as possible and not later than its substantive session of 2003, as stipulated in Council decision 2001/316,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with draft decisions I to IV recommended by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:[2]

(a) To appoint a secretariat unit, in accordance with the budget procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213, of 19 December 1986, within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate, as defined in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22;

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[1] E/2002/43 (Part I)-E/CN.19/2002/3 (Part I).

[2] Ibid., chap. I, sect. A.

(b) To establish a voluntary fund for the Forum for the purpose of funding the implementation of recommendations made by the Forum through the Council, in line with subparagraph 2 (a) of its resolution 2000/22, as well as funding activities under its mandate, as defined in subparagraphs 2 (b) and (c) of the same resolution;

"2. *Recommends* the Secretary-General, when recruiting the staff of the secretariat unit, in conformity with article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give due consideration to all applications, including those from indigenous persons;

"3. *Invites* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Inter-agency Support Group for the Forum, other relevant international and regional organizations and bodies and indigenous people and indigenous peoples to assist the Forum in carrying out its mandate as enumerated in paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2000/22, including through the provision of staff;

"4. *Urges* Governments, financial institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to consider contributing to the voluntary fund for the Forum to be established by the Secretary-General;

"5. *Takes note* with interest of the proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action identified by the Forum in its report on its first session,[3] and invites States, organizations of the United Nations system, other relevant international and regional organizations, and indigenous people and indigenous peoples to take them into consideration and, where they so decide, to take action;

"6. *Decides* to authorize an exceptional three-day pre-sessional meeting of the members of the Forum from 7 May to 9 May 2003."

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[3] Ibid., sect. B

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1-26 July 2002
Agenda item 7 (d)
Coordination, programme and other questions: long-term programme of support for Haiti

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala), on the basis of informal consultations

Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/11 of 27 July 1999 and 2001/25 of 26 July 2001, and decision 2000/235 of 27 July 2000,

Taking note of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the long-term programme of support for Haiti,

Welcoming the efforts of the Organization of American States, including its Special Mission to Haiti, and of the Caribbean Community, to mediate dialogue and promote reconciliation in order to strengthen the political environment in Haiti necessary for the promotion of economic and social development and the alleviation of poverty,

Noting the most recent report of the United Nations independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, and encouraging the work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Human Rights in that regard,

1. *Requests* that the Secretary-General, in coordination with the United Nations resident coordinator in Haiti, report on progress achieved in implementing a long-term programme of support for Haiti, and that the report be prepared for the Council on the basis of developments in Haiti;

2. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Long-term programme of support for Haiti" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2003.

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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Dumisani Shadrack Kumalo (South Africa), on the basis of informal consultations

Progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/201 of 21 December 2001 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201, including the actions, targets, benchmarks and time frames indicated therein,[1] on the United Nations system support for capacity-building,[2] on the simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures for operational activities for development,[3] and on assessing the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,[4] as well as the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities for development, 2002;[5]

2. *Stresses* the need for all organizations of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to focus their efforts at the field level in accordance with the priorities identified by recipient countries and the

[1] E/2002/47 and Add.1 and 2.
[2] E/2002/58.
[3] E/2002/59.
[4] E/2002/60.
[5] E/2002/CRP.1.

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goals, targets and commitments set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] and by the major United Nations conferences;

3. *Reiterates* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to development needs in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

4. *Recalls* the endorsement by the General Assembly in its resolution 210 B of 9 July 2002 of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;[7]

5. *Takes note* of the concern with respect to current estimates of shortfalls in the resources required to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

6. *Encourages* all countries to further their support for the operational activities of the United Nations through increased funding, particularly to the regular resources of the United Nations funds and programmes;

7. *Notes* the efforts of the executive boards and secretariats of the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Population Fund and of the United Nations Children's Fund to establish multi-year funding frameworks that integrate programme objectives, resources, budgets and outcomes, with the objective of increasing core resources and enhancing their predictability, and in this regard invites them to continue to develop and refine the frameworks as a strategic resource management tool;

8. *Notes with regret* that, although significant progress has been achieved with regard to the governance and functioning of the United Nations development system, there has not been, as part of that overall process of change, a significant increase in the regular resources for operational activities for development;

9. *Stresses* that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration requires a new partnership between donor and recipient countries, based on the recognition of national leadership and ownership of development plans, as well as sound policies and good governance at national and international levels;

10. *Also stresses* the need to strive to achieve the targets for resource mobilization identified in the relevant multi-year funding frameworks of United Nations funds and programmes;

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[6] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Capacity-building

11. *Recognizes* that capacity-building is a major component of the overall efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration and, in this regard, urges all Member States to devote more attention and resources to developing national capacities;

12. *Urges* Member States to pay greater attention, inter alia, to the capacity-building requirements inherent in reducing the global digital divide;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General[2] prepared in response to paragraph 28 of resolution 56/201 on United Nations system support for capacity-building and the review included therein of the efforts undertaken by United Nations system organizations in this area;

14. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system at country level, in full consultations with recipient Governments and other relevant stakeholders, to focus on capacity-building as one of their primary objectives, and to identify and focus on those areas where national capacities do not exist or are inadequate and, in this regard, also requests all organizations of the United Nations development system to explicitly formulate the expected outcomes of their capacity-building activities, and to integrate them into the implementation and monitoring of their projects and programmes;

15. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system, under the aegis of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to closely cooperate in further defining and/or updating the indicators and benchmarks used to design, manage and monitor capacity-building activities in support of the efforts made by recipient countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

16. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system, in full collaboration with recipient Governments and other relevant stakeholders, to intensify their efforts to reflect on and analyse their knowledge of and experience with capacity-building, with a view to offering improved support to the development of national capacities and, in this context, to intensify the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices;

17. *Requests* all organizations of the United Nations development system to further develop and implement monitoring and evaluation methodologies and mechanisms related to capacity-building outcomes;

Common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

18. *Requests* United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to ensure the integration of their operational activities for development with national development efforts, with active and full government participation and leadership at all stages of the common country assessment and United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes, as well as broader involvement of all relevant stakeholders;

19. *Encourages* the United Nations system organizations to continue their efforts to promote collaboration among themselves, under the leadership of the recipient Government, on the basis of frameworks for coordination, assessment and programming such as, inter alia, the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, taking into account the lessons learned from the current applications;

20. *Encourages* greater cooperation among the World Bank, the regional banks and all funds and programmes, taking into account their respective competencies, mandates and comparative advantages, with a view to achieving increased complementarity and better division of labour, as well as enhanced coherence in their sectoral activities, building on the existing arrangements and fully in accordance with the priorities of the recipient Government and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance of ensuring, under the leadership of national Governments, greater consistency between the strategic frameworks developed by the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, and the national poverty reduction strategies, including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, where they exist;

Evaluation of operational activities for development

21. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on assessing the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[4]

22. *Reaffirms* that the effectiveness of operational activities should be assessed by their impact on poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable development of recipient countries as set out in the commitments, goals and targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and of the major United Nations conferences;

23. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations system should strive towards continuous improvement of instruments of monitoring and evaluation with a view to ensuring that evaluation results and lessons learned are taken into account in decision-making on policy and programming, bearing in mind that national ownership of operational activities and the integration with national efforts are necessary conditions for their effectiveness and sustainability;

24. *Underlines* that future assessments of the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should make full use of the data and expertise available within the United Nations system and from national authorities in full collaboration with national stakeholders and United Nations entities;

Simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures on operational activities

25. *Notes with appreciation* the submission of a programme of work for the full simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures in key areas by the United Nations funds and programmes as contained in the annex to the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities for development, 2002,[5] and requests its implementation in a timely manner;

26. *Notes* the role of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group in facilitating the definition of the agenda on simplification and harmonization and its implementation, while acknowledging that the ultimate responsibility for implementing this agenda rests with the funds and programmes; and also notes, in this respect, that the United Nations funds and programmes are requested to report annually on the progress made in this area to the Economic and Social Council and the respective executive boards;

27. *Also notes* the progress made in increasing the number of United Nations Houses and the approach adopted to achieve and enhance common premises and services at the country level, particularly by members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group, in cooperation with other organizations of the system;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations funds and programmes to continue their efforts to promote collaboration among themselves through joint initiatives, including joint programming, where appropriate;

29. *Invites* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the governing bodies of the specialized agencies to consider the issue of common services and take concrete steps to facilitate its implementation at the country level, inter alia, by providing financial support to the process of setting up such services;

30. *Encourages* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to consider further progress in the areas of simplification and harmonization of the rules and procedures on operational activities at an upcoming joint session of the boards before the next triennial comprehensive policy review.